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Population Fit for Work

Regarding the development of the total population in relation to a respective territory, the following figures (in millions) are available:

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	total number	men	women
1926	147.03	71.05	75.98
1939*	170.47	81.67	88.8
1940	190.48	91.36	99.12
1947	<u>180.16</u>	83.69	96.47

* Not including the newly-acquired districts.

By continuing the figures for 1947, the following status of population will presumably be reached by 1950 (figures in millions)

	total number	men	women
	<u>191</u>	88	103

The percentage of people fit for employment (age ranging from 15 to 65) was as follows (in millions):

	total number	men	women
1926	86.38	40.84	45.54
1939	97.20	46.58	50.62
1947	112.27	50.39	61.88

The percentage of the ages of people fit for earning their living rose from 59 percent in 1926 to 62 percent in 1947, despite the serious war losses; this is due to the maturing of the large age-groups since 1930. This applies not only to the female part of the population, but also to the number of males; the percentage of the latter in the age-groups fit for work rose from 55.5 percent to 60 percent.

The age-groups fit for work, estimated by continuing the previous figures, will be as follows by 1950 (in millions):

	total number	men	women
	<u>120.8</u>	53.6	67.2

For actual employment (commitment to work) the following groups must be deducted:

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Juveniles attending elementary schools, technical schools and high schools.

Disabled and similar persons

People temporarily or permanently ill

Decrepit persons and pensioners

Convict and non-working political or criminal prisoners.

2 The number of pupils must be taken as 1.8 percent of the total number of male juveniles and 2.6 percent of female juveniles according to previous key figures. The schooling program for juvenile workers for mining, industry and transportation provides for the training of 4.5 million juvenile workers in the frame of the Five Year Plan. Its figures rose from 0.5 million in 1946 to 0.8 million in 1947, to 1.0 million in 1948 and to as much as 1.2 millions in 1950. For 1950, another 0.8 million juveniles attending vocational schools (0.6 million in 1947) must be added to the above figure.

The figure for high school students may be estimated at not less than 0.65 million for 1950, the prewar figure was 0.55 million and the average figure for the Five Year Plan was fixed at 0.6 million.

3 According to the previous relative figure for the vocational and trade schools in the Soviet Union, there were 55 percent male pupils and 45 percent female pupils and for universities 35 percent male and 35 percent female students.

The percentage of invalids among the wage-earning group of the German population in Germany was 0.8 percent as early as prewar times; of this figure 82 percent were men, 18 percent women (for the SU a different ratio of percentage for the two sexes must be assumed, viz., 55 : 45). On this basis the ratio of invalids in the total number of wage-earners amounts to 0.98 million for the SU in 1950. However, this figure is too low since, as far back as 1947, the number of unemployed, in other words, war invalids unfit for work, in the SU was stated to be as much as 0.7 million. Disabled and similar persons, however, also include a comparatively large number of industrial or other professional invalids, persons injured in accidents and physically incapacitated women.

According to corresponding German statistics, the percentage of hospitalized persons unfit for earning their living due to sickness (acute and chronic diseases) is 0.9 percent of the age groups normally considered as fit for work. Despite the fact that the public health service in the SU is a great deal below that in Germany, and that the number of hospitalized people who do not come into question for work is comparatively lower, it must be taken for granted that at least two thirds of the German percentage may be reckoned with. The result would be a total of around 0.7 million of hospitalized people, the ratio being

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Probably 50 : 50 men and women. Prior to the war, the percentage of recipients of old-age pensions, people of private means and recipients of unemployment relief belonging to the age groups of from 15 to 65 years and no longer fit for work, was 0.7 percent in Germany. Taking into consideration the reactions of the war on the physical fitness of the people in general and the reckless exploitation of labor in the SU, it may be taken for granted that the percentage there is at least 50 percent higher; in other words, that about 1 percent (50 to 50 men to women) of the able-bodied age groups must be deducted as being unfit for work before reaching the age limit of 65 years.

The number of convicts and camp inmates who are not committed to work in the SU can hardly be correctly estimated. Any comparison with the respective figures in Germany (viz., 1.1 percent of the total population, of which only one third are not engaged in work) - would be entirely misleading. For completeness' sake the number of such convicts who are not committed to fatigues details - two thirds men, one third women - in the SU may be roughly estimated at 0.5 million.

As a result, the following numbers must be deducted from the total of number of the able-bodied age groups as being unfit for employment (in millions):

	total	men	women
Pupils (school-children)	2.71	0.96	1.75
Pupils of factory, vocational and trade schools	2.0	1.0	0.9
College students	0.65	0.43	0.22
Disabled and similar persons	1.68	1.20	0.48
Infirm unfit for work	0.7	0.35	0.35
Irregularly unfit people	1.17	0.58	0.59
Non-working convicts	0.5	0.34	0.16
total	9.41	4.96	4.45

As a result, the remainder of persons in the age groups of from 15 to 65 years of age and fit for work in 1950 will probably be as follows in millions:

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total	men	women
111.35	48.63	62.72

IICommitment to Armed Forces and LVD/MGB Units

The number of persons fit for military service (age 19 to 49 years) and presently under arms is estimated as follows in millions:

Army	2.9
Air Force	0.65
Navy	0.35
LVD/MGB units	0.4
total	4.3

The number of women serving with the Armed Forces, roughly estimated, amounts to between 150,000 to 200,000 (in World War II - 2.85 millions).

The number of men serving with the Armed Forces and the paramilitary units of the LVD/MGB will therefore be about 4.1 millions in 1950.

Thus, the following numbers of persons remaining for commitment to work (in millions):

total	men	women
107.05	44.53	62.52

IIICommitment to Agriculture and Forestry

The number of persons employed in farming and forestry (agriculture, stock-raising, vegetable farming and gardening, fishing and game-keeping, forestry and lumbering) were as follows (in millions):

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	total	men	women	percent women
1926	71.23	36.17	35.56	49.6
1932	72.16	35.96	36.2	50.2
1937	71.55	34.95	36.6	51.1
1944	68.51	33.04	35.47	51.8

in connection the following is to be noted:

a. The gradual fall after 1932 of the total number of employed persons despite the total production of farming and forestry.

b. The continuously rising percentage of female workers after 1926.

Feature "a" is due to the most remarkable intensification and mechanization of agricultural and forestry cultivation and the respective methods of operation.

This also refers to the continuous expansion of engine and tractor stations, the increasing employment of agricultural machines; also to an extended training and the steadily rising number of technical personnel fit for the respective jobs (car-, tractor- and combine drivers, engineers, technical brigade foremen, agronomists etc), the electrification and mechanization in the stock-raising and forestry activities, with the result that, in the period from 1926 to the outbreak of the war, daily work done by human labor amounting to an aggregate figure of 9.1 million per year could be saved. Another result of this development is the yearly increasing number of managing and technical personnel and specialized laborers, while there is a considerable decrease comparatively in the employment of collective farmers and their assisting family members. On the other hand, the rise of the percentage of women is due to the fact that the increased mechanization allows of the employment of women to a much higher degree as the heaviest part of the working process is now done by machines.

The total number of women was only 49.6 percent in 1926 and at the close of the war as high as 51.8 percent. In comparison, the prewar percentage of women in Germany was 55.1 percent. The total requirement of labor for agriculture and forestry, according to the target of the planning for 1950, had been calculated as follows (in millions):

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	1950	1937
Persons in independent and leading positions	0.87	0.64
Employees and officials	3.3	1.76
Workmen	11.49	3.65
Collective farmers and assisting family members	52.65	65.5
total	68.31	71.55

The comparison to 1937 clearly shows the extraordinary increase in the number of agricultural officials, employees, specialists and workers as against the 20-percent fall of the collective farmers and their assisting family members. (This is also in accordance with the training program for agricultural specialists according to which not less than 2.3 million farming and forestry specialists and 2 million agronomists, engineers and other experts had to be trained within 5 years.)

The division into male and female labor may be correctly estimated at 30 percent women in the categories of employees and officials, 40 percent in labor and 60 to 65 percent in collective farmers and aiding family members. The percentage of women employed in independent and leading positions is so low that it can be neglected.

Thus the division into sexes of the total number of persons employed in farming and forestry would be as follows (in millions):

total	men	women
68.31	29.75	38.56

The percentage of women would be about 56.5 percent in this case. Thus, the remainder for all other kind of employment would be (in millions):

total	men	women
38.74	14.78	23.96

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Employment in Industry and Administration

Employment in industry and administration, in the sense of commitment to work according to Soviet terminology, is defined as the whole of employment other than in agriculture and forestry; i.e. employment in one of the general categories such as public supply, mining, industry and handicraft, commerce and traffic, and in public service and private services including the liberal professions.

Apart from the armed units, agriculture and forestry, the total numbers of employed persons were as follows (in millions):

1926	18.99
1932	25.31
1937	29.92
1941	31.83
1944	33.71

For 1950 a total figure of 36.39 millions was calculated on the basis that the target of the plan was reached in every respect.

a. Public supply, mining, industry and handicraft:

The aggregate number of persons employed in these lines may be estimated for 1950 as follows (in millions):

	Approximate figures for	
	1950	1944
Public supply	0.43	0.36
Mining	1.23	1.04
Stones and earths, glass and ceramics	0.77	0.65
Iron and metals	0.74	0.68
Engine, general apparatus, steel buildings	1.22	2.0
Shipbuilding, construction of vehicles	0.7	0.65

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Approximate figures for		
	1950	1944
Electrical engineering, precision mechanics and optical instruments	0.99	0.71
Iron, steel, sheet and other metals	0.22	0.2
Armament manufacture	0.95	2.92
Chemical articles	1.09	0.87
Textiles and clothing	2.09	1.9
Leather and leather articles	0.48	0.35
Cellulose, paper and printing material	0.27	0.3
Wood fashioning and wood manufacturing	1.7	1.6
Food and luxuries industry	1.38	1.0
Construction industry and affiliated lines	4.3	4.5
total	18.56	19.83

The development of the total number of persons employed in public supply, mining, industry and handicraft in previous years was as follows (in millions):

1926	7.51
1932	13.59
1937	15.29

The chief increase fell in the public supply services, mining, engineering, shipbuilding and construction of vehicles, electro-technical engineering and precision instruments, chemical products, textile, clothing and leather industries and the building trade.

The target figures for 1950, which are below the figures calculated for 1944 in this case, as compared to the considerable increase in the number of persons employed in all the other manufacturing lines, are mostly due to the decline of the number of persons employed in the armament industry which dropped to a little less than

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one third, and those engaged in the engineering and steel building which decreased to a little less than two thirds.

Moreover, certain forces of the building trades and affiliated lines were meanwhile released as toward the close of the war no less than approximately 1.5 million persons had been employed in clearing debris, putting in order the ruined places and preparing them for reconstruction operations.

The decline in engineering and steel construction is essentially due to the elimination of sub-contracting supplies and repairs to war material as well as new construction and repair work in the fields of steel building, bridge building, locomotive and railroad car building.

It is difficult to estimate for 1950 the percentage of women employed in public supply work, mining, industry and handicraft.

In 1926, in the early stage of the industrialization in the Soviet Union, this percentage was 32.8 percent in the last year of the war it had reached 60.1 percent.

The last mentioned percentage is only conceivable and tenable under war conditions. It represents a most questionable makeshift enforced by the enormous needs for reserves by the Soviet Army which made itself felt in a most disturbing manner, especially in the industry field by a drop of output, non-fulfillment of the prescribed quotas and ever-increasing amount of waste.

Taking into account the higher percentage of women generally employed in both industry and administration, at least 50 percent (the percentage of women in mining and heavy industry sometimes being as much as two or three times that figure), the following percentage figures of women calculated on the basis of the composition of the categories of employed people in the western industrial countries in percent is reached:

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Public supplies	24
Lining	28
Stones and earths, glass and ceramic	51
Iron and metals	21
Engine, boiler and general apparatus buildings	31
Shipbuilding, construction of vehicles	36
Electrical engineering, precision mechanics and optical instrument, Iron, steel, sheet and other metals	42
Armament manufacture	40
Chemical articles	38
Textiles and clothing, leather and footwear	78
Cellulose, paper and newsprint	52
Wood fashioning and wood manufacturing	29
Food and luxuries industry	54
Building trade and affiliated lines	39

Thus, the total number of industrial labor would be divided between men and women as follows (in millions):

<u>total</u>	<u>men</u>	<u>women</u>
18.56	10.55	8.01

The percentage of employed women amounts to 43 percent. For the remaining lines of employment a total number of 20.18 million persons will be available, viz., 4.23 men and about 15.95 million women.

b. Commerce and traffic

The trend of development of the figures covering all persons employed in commerce and traffic was as follows (in millions):

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1928 2.45

1932 5.63

1937 6.08

1944 6.98

For 1950 the total employment figures are calculated as follows (in millions):

	Calculated figures	
	1950	1944
Food and luxuries	0.7	0.65
+ 0.26 aiding fam- ily mem- bers		
Commercial trade	2.09	
+ 0.21 "		1.7
Publishing trade, advertising trade, real estate	0.17	0.1
Money transactions, banking and insurance trade	0.27	0.2
Mail and telegraph service	0.54	0.38
Railroads	2.26	2.11
Automotive traffic, for- warding trade, storing trade	1.12	1.0
Ocean, coastwise and inland navigation	0.13	0.12
Restaurant and hotel trade	0.69	
+ 0.24 "		0.27
total	8.68	6.98
of which	0.71	about 1 million aiding family members.

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The considerable increase in the total numbers of persons employed in commerce and traffic as compared with previous years is due chiefly to the rising production volume in the commercial and agricultural fields which entailed an increased movement of goods in transportation, storing and turnover and the extension of rail, water and road-traffic. Another result is an expansion in the restaurant and hotel trade and in commerce in relation to the growth of the population.

The percentage of female labor in 1926 was only 15 percent, an abnormally low figure. During the last year of the war it rose to 63 percent which, for the above reasons, is untenable and abnormally high.

In Germany the respective prewar percentage was 35 percent.

The following percentage of women employed in commerce and traffic are obtained on the basis of the usual percentage of employment of women plus an increase of at least 30 percent over the normal average of women and which must be applied in view of the conditions in the Soviet Union in percent:

Food and luxuries trade	65
Commercial trade	59
Publishing, advertising and real estate trades	67
Money transactions, banking and insurance trades	42
Mail and telegraph service	38
Railroads	20
Other traffic	22
Restaurant and hotel trade	79

Based on these percentages and supposing that the so-called aiding family members are females with but a few exceptions, the following division among the sexes employed in commerce and traffic (in millions) is reached:

total number	men	women
8.68	4.49	4.19

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After subtracting this category (b), the remainder of available persons is as follows (in millions):

total number	men	women
11.50	0.26	11.76

Male labor of category (b) is not available in sufficient number; part of them must be supplemented by female workers.

c. Public services

The numbers of persons employed in public services (including the liberal professions) were as follows (in millions):

1926	2.03
1927	6.09
1937	8.55
1944	7.0

The decline in the last year of the war is explained by the purely war-conditioned savings in the fields of education, culture and entertainment.

For 1950, the following strengths are calculated to be needed (in millions):

	figure of 1937 for comparison *	
Government administration	2.73	2.06
Municipal administration	1.25	0.88
Educational and cultural service	3.2	2.24
Public health and hygiene	1.64	1.12
Entertainment, stage, screen and music	0.33	0.21
total	9.15	6.51

* These figures do not include persons in independent and leading positions.

The percentage of women in the whole of this category rose from 38 percent in 1926 to 42 percent in 1937; the prewar figure in Germany was 31 percent. Considering that the employment of women in the Soviet Union was, as a rule, at least 30 percent higher than the

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normal average, one gets the following figures for the requirements of persons employed in public services for 1950 (in percent):

Government and communal administration	38
Educational and cultural services	42
Public health and hygiene	78
Entertainment, stage and screen, music	52

The aggregate number of persons employed in this category would be divided among men and women as follows (in millions):

total	men	women
9.15	4.82	4.33

This means a total of approximately 48 percent female labor.

In this case, also one sees that, taking into account the technique commitment to work, it is not possible to classify male and female labor according to the respective percentages needed for fulfilling the plan as it is not even possible to meet the full requirement of males for the Armed Forces and MVD, farming and forestry, industry and handicraft, commerce and traffic. This would also be the case if the need for public services were disregarded.

Thus, after deducting category c, we get the following table:

total	men	women
11.50	- 0.26	11.76
- 9.15	- 4.82	- 4.33
+ 2.35	- 5.08	+ 7.43
		- 5.08
		+ 2.35

It is, therefore, impossible to regulate the employment of males in such a manner as would be necessary within the frame of the Five Years Plan on the basis of the usual proportion of the sexes in the various categories of employed persons. There is a shortage of 5.1 million able-bodied male labor who must be substituted by females.

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A surplus of 2.35 million able-bodied women results from the calculation of the total figures.

V

Employment According to Occupational Categories and Sexes

A summary of the above figures applied to the planning target for 1950 - apart from the people under arms or undergoing occupational or other training - results in the following requirement of labor forces (in millions):

	total	men	women
Farming and forestry	68.31	29.75	38.56
Mining, industry and handicraft	18.56	10.55	8.01
Commerce and traffic	8.68	4.49	4.19
Public services	9.15	4.82	4.33
	104.70	49.61	55.09

The percentage of male labor for the total requirement is thus 47.5 percent, that of female labor 52.5 percent. The corresponding prewar figures in Germany were 62.5 male wage-earners, 37.5 female wage-earners.

After deduction from the age groups fit for work unfit persons and those serving with the armed forces the following total numbers of persons are available for employment (in millions):

	total	men	women
	107.22	55.20	62.02

Despite the lower percentage of needed male labor (nearly one-quarter), the number required for work cannot be secured in the Soviet Union for 1950. On the contrary, there is a shortage of 5.08 million men. If they are replaced by women there remains a surplus of 2.35 million able-bodied women.

The result is as follows:

a. Theoretically speaking, the planning targets for 1950 can be met by the available number of people.

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b. However, difficulties may arise in any of the lines of production which are short of the needed number of male workers (work requiring technical skill along with heavy physical work).

c. As a result the Soviet Union will probably try and fill the gaps by compulsory engagement and displacement of foreign labor. Foreign experts and specialist workers in particular will be employed in key positions.

d. In all places where female labor can be employed in lieu of male workers, female labor must be engaged far beyond the usual percentage (farming, food industry, commerce, money banking and insurance business, restaurant and hotel trades, educational and cultural institutions, public health service and entertainment).

e. Unavoidable cancellations in the programs for 1950, if any, will be mostly effected wherever male labor can be saved without impairing the reconstruction work, the volume of production and all other technical and mechanical targets, i.e. in the field of the cooperative plan (cooperative industries and distribution, cultural problems).

f. The final result would be that savings could only be achieved at the cost of the feeding of the large masses.

Dividing into categories the number of workers needed for 1950 we obtain the following result (in millions):

	total	Farming and Forestry	Industry and handicraft	Commerce and Traffic	Public Services
Leading and independent positions	3.58	0.87	0.83	0.75	1.13
Employees and officials	14.75	3.3	2.19	3.12	6.14
Workmen	33.01	11.49	15.54	4.10	1.88
Collective farmers and assisting family members	53.36	52.65	-	0.71	-
total	104.7	68.31	18.56	8.68	9.15

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The different composition of the working population in the Soviet Union and Germany is shown in the following confrontation (in percent):

	<u>Soviet Union</u>		<u>Germany *</u>
Persons employed in leading or independent positions	3	Independent persons **	14
Employees and officials	13	Officials	5
Workmen	32	Employees	13
Collective farmers and assisting family members	17 25	Workmen	51
		Aiding family members	17

* Original part of Germany, Austria, Sudetenland, 1939

** 7 percent of this aggregate percentage of independent persons are engaged in farming.

The above two columns cannot be compared directly, as in the Soviet Union part of the persons counted as officials and employees in Germany are included in the category of persons in leading positions, and peasants and farmers (7 percent) under "independent persons" belong to the collective farmers category in the Soviet Union. The division of the total amount of working persons required for 1950 into categories of trades and professions shows that the balance of employment cannot meet the requirements. Toward the close of the war about 2.5 million people held independent or leading positions. The plan provides for the additional training by 1950 of about 0.6 million of specialists intended for leading positions. Even if it is fulfilled, there will be only about 3.3 million, which is a shortage of one half-million for 1949. The number of workmen (labor), which was 30.4 million in 1940, dropped to 25.8 million by the close of the war.

The plan provides for the training of 4.5 million juvenile workers and 3.2 other specialist workers (total of 7.7 millions). If the plan target is reached, 33.5 million workers should be available by the close of 1950, which is as much as one half-million more than will be required in that year. By 1947, however, the total number of workmen had only risen to 31.6 millions. Taking as a basis a minimum training period of 2 years to become a fully efficient worker, the number of workmen would, at best, reach 32.7 millions by the beginning of next year, even considering the present training target of 1.1 million.

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For technical employees the plan provides for the training of 1.33 million specialists, and for commercial employees a training figure of 0.6 to 0.8 million. Even if it was possible to reach the target of this training plan by a schooling period of 2 to 3 years these figures would not ensure over 14 million employees.

A considerable shortage of employees and labor makes itself felt especially in the industrial and administrative fields (excluding farming and industry). Their total number was around 27 million people at the close of the war. According to Soviet statements the yearly increase in the number of labor and employees in industry and administration reaches a maximum of 1.21 million. This would mean that, at most, 31 million will be available by 1950 whereas about 33 millions are needed.

The result, in the category "collective farmers and assisting family members" is that all female workers, without exception, must be committed to work and none of them can remain unemployed or do only household work.

In contrast, the number of women who only looked after their household amounted to as much as 6 million.

The total figure of 2.35 million non-wage earning women cannot possibly be valued as "surplus" but is only a sign of the utterly strained situation in the labor market.

3 Annexes: 1.)
 2.) 3 typed lists
 3.)

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Attachment 1

1. Statistical Yearbook 1940/41

Total population, 1926: 147.03 millions, of which 71.05 males, 75.98 females.

Of which wage-earners: 84.36 millions, of which 45.22 males, 39.14 females.

Percentage of wage-earners of total population, 57.4 percent, among them males 63.6 percent, females 51.5 percent.

Classification of wage-earners in 1926, subdivided into occupational categories:

	total number	men	women
Armed Forces	0.64	0.64	-
Farming and forestry, fishing	71.73	36.17	35.76
Industry and mining	7.51	5.05	2.46
Commerce and trade	2.45	2.09	0.36
Public services and liberal professions	2.03	1.26	0.76
	84.36		

Total population in 1939, excluding newly-acquired districts: 170.47 millions, of which 81.67 males, 88.8 females.

Total population in 1939, including newly acquired districts (Baltic States, Eastern Poland, Bessarabia): 190.48 millions.

2. Institute for Market Research: The USSR in Figures, 1939

Numbers of workers and employees in the most important economical branches

	in millions	1932	1937
Mining and industry		8.0	10.11
Building trade		2.84	2.02
Railroads		1.3	1.51
Waterways		0.15	0.18
Other means of communication		0.6	1.09
Mail service		0.22	0.38
Commerce		1.41	1.99
Loans and credits (money and banks)		0.13	0.19
Education, arts		1.44	2.42
Public health		0.65	1.12
State administration		1.83	1.74
Communal administration		0.39	0.75
Restaurants and hotels and other non-agricultural lines		0.94	0.74
Farming		2.86	2.48
Forestry		0.2	0.25
		22.96	26.99

The number of people employed in the wholesale industry alone rose from 2.7 millions in 1926 to 7.4 millions in 1937.

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Figures of the volume of the so-called "Soviet Intelligentsia",
1937:

	<u>in millions</u>
Heads of administration offices	0.45
Managers and section chiefs of nationalized industries	0.35
Presidents of collective economy	0.58
Managers and proxies of sovkhoses and MTS	0.06
Managers and proxies of trade organizations	0.25
Managers and proxies of public eating-houses	0.06
Engineers and architects	0.25
Other technicians	0.81
Agronomists and technical specialists in agriculture	0.18
Scientists	0.08
Teachers	0.97
Journalists, librarians, club managers	0.3
Artists	0.16
Doctors, ambulance men, dentists, etc.	0.51
Political economists, statisticians	0.82
Bookkeepers, accountants	1.62
Legal persons	0.05
College students	0.55
Other intellectuals, including military, naval and air force men	<u>1.55</u>
	<u>9.8</u>

3. Computations of this Project, April 1949

Total population, 180.16 millions, viz., 83.69 males, 96.47 females
1947:

Number of able-bodied persons 15 to 65 years): 112.37 millions, viz., 50.39 males, 61.88 females

Among them those between the ages of 15 to 50 years: 75.68 millions, viz., 33.2 males, 42.48 females

4. Available war data November, 1944

Total number of female population, late in 1944: 93.42 millions which includes 24.97 million children under and of school age and 68.45 million females fit for work.

The latter are divided into the following categories:

Farming and forestry	35.47 millions (51.8 percent)
Armed forces	2.85 " (4.2 ")
Industry and administration	21.13 " (30.9 ")
Factory schools	1.22 " (1.8 ")
Other schools	1.82 " (2.6 ")
Domestic service only	6.05 " (8.8 ")

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Number of people employed in industry and administration,
late 1944, detailed figures:

		of which	
		men	women
Coal mining	0.94	0.47	0.47
Mineral oil industry	0.12	0.05	0.07
Iron producing industry	0.78	0.45	0.33
Metal industry	0.31	0.19	0.12
Electric power stations	0.16	0.09	0.07
Electrical industry	0.3	0.15	0.15
Air armament industry	0.52	0.27	0.25
Tank and automotive industry	0.6	0.3	0.3
Engine building	2.0	0.9	1.1
Armament industry (weapons)	0.3	0.13	0.17
Ordnance works (gun factories)	0.32	0.19	0.13
Optical industry, military instruments	0.1	0.05	0.05
Mortar works	0.2	0.08	0.12
Ammunition works	1.28	0.48	0.8
Shipbuilding	0.35	0.17	0.18
Woodworking industry	1.6	0.5	1.1
Chemical industry	0.75	0.42	0.33
Light industry	1.2	0.24	0.96
Textile industry	0.7	0.1	0.6
Foodstuff industry	1.0	0.2	0.8
Local industry	2.5	0.5	2.0
General building trade	3.0	1.5	1.5
Reconstruction work	1.5	0.5	1.0
Railroads	2.11	1.54	0.57
Other transportation	0.5	0.4	0.1
Commerce	1.7	0.5	1.2
Rail and transmission service	0.38	0.03	0.35
Administration and communal authorities	3.0	2.0	1.0
Public health	1.2	0.2	1.0
Public education	1.0	0.3	0.7
Sundries	3.29	0.5	2.27
	33.71	15.40	21.31

5. Press service of the Austro-Soviet Society (O.S.O.V.), No 6/1948

The total population of the SU has reached 193 millions; the number of people entitled to vote is 101.72 millions.

6. Pravda, 28 May 1948

In the years 1946 to 1947, the number of laborers increased by about 4.2 million. In the first three months of 1948 it exceeded the figure of the corresponding season of the preceding year by 2 millions. The number of urban population rose from 26 millions to 61 millions in the period from 1926 to 1940.

7. 21 June 1947

In the middle of 1947, about 27 million workers were employed in industry and administration, 5 millions less than in 1941.

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The Five-Year Plan provides, among other things, for the training of 5.4 million specialists workers for mining, industry, traffic and transportation, 2.3 million for agriculture and 13.9 millions for other occupations.

8. Monthly Labour Review/November 1947

The five-years plan for 1946 to 1950 provides for the training of 4.5 million juvenile workers and, irrespective of age, a total number of 7.7 million adult workers.

By late 1950, 33.5 million workers will be employed as compared to 31.3 million, planned for late 1947. In 1940, their number was 30.4 million. The training or schooling program for labor reserves reached 2.25 million juvenile workers for the industry within the five-year plan of the war, 1940 to 1945. The yearly training program provides for an increase from 0.79 million in 1947 to as much as 1.2 millions in 1950. By 1947 over 3 million juvenile workers had finished their training according to the plan within the frame of the postwar five-year plan.

9. Neue Welt (New World) No 21/1947

From 1926 to 1939 the population in the SU increased by 16 percent; the number of skilled mechanics had risen 3.7 times, turners 6.8 times, that of milling cutters 13 times, engine-drivers 4.4 times, tractor drivers 215 times, engineers 7.7 times, agronomists 5 times, scientists 7.1 times, teachers 3.5 times, doctors 2.3 times.

10. Pravda, 15 February 1948

The training plan for 1948 provides for the training of 1.1 million juvenile workers, among which are 0.62 million for coal mining, 0.2 for the building trade, 0.1 for metallurgy, 0.07 for traffic, 0.05 million for the textile industry.

11. Radio Moscow, 8 September 1947

The number of unemployed people reached 2.12 millions, excluding short-workers. 1.4 millions worked less than 14 hours per week, 6 millions 15 to 34 hours. 0.7 million war invalids were unemployed.

12. TASS, 14 October 1947

The number of workers and employees in industry and administration increased by about 1.25 millions per year.

13. Sovetskoye Slovo (The Soviet Word), 7 March 1948

The number of female leading employees, engineers and technicians, employed in the industry, transportation and the building trade reached 0.25 million.

During the war about 1 million females were employed in railroad traffic.

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14. Trud (Labor), 16 June 1948

In the course of the present Five Year Plan 0.6 million college-trained specialists and 1.33 million high school graduates will be available.

15. Sovetskoye Slovo, 26 July 1948

In 1947, 1.8 million pupils will be trained in trade schools, railroad and factory schools, which is 0.6 million more than in 1946.

The schools of the Ministry of Labor reserves will issue 0.8 million qualified workers by 1947.

16. Pravda (The Truth), 16 July 1948

In 1947, 0.8 million skilled juvenile workers were placed at the disposal of the industry and this figure will be raised to over 1 million in 1948.

17. Agriculture in the Soviet Union according to the 1947 Five Year Plan

For the entire field of agriculture, an increase of production by 27 percent, as compared to 1940, has been fixed for the end of the 1946/1950 Five Year Period of the plan.

Taking as a basis the gross production of agriculture in 1932 - 100, the index figure for 1937 is 153, the index figure for 1940 is 177, and the index figure 255 will be reached in 1950.

At the same time the cultivated acreage will be extended by 45 million ha. in the course of the Five Year Period of the plan.

The 100 percent increase in grain production during that period shall be attained by increasing the productiveness to as much as 65 percent and by expanding the cultivated area by 35 percent.

In 1943 a top-fit collective farmer cultivated and harvested 4.2 ha on an average, whereas in 1926 an individual farmer could only do the same work for 2.2 ha.

In 1937, the amount of work done by the tractors corresponded to 221 million human working days, i.e., 1.9 million workers per year; if the same amount of work was to be achieved with draft animals and by hand it would require 9.1 million workers per year, i.e., 7.2 millions more.

From 1932 to 1942, the MTS trained about 4 million men, among others 2.6 million tractor drivers, 550,000 combine drivers, 225,000 car drivers and 145,000 brigade leaders.

The electrification of the working processes, as compared with manual work yields the following saving of work:

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with threshing, 30 percent, grinding 30 percent, cultivation of vegetables 20 percent, milking 30 percent, sheep-shearing 50 percent, irrigation 75 percent and with preparation of food 60 percent.

In 1941 each collective unit counted 820 animals (cattle and other) on an average; in 1945: 1,460.

The mechanization of stock-farming not only raises the productivity of the animals, but also reduces the required number of workers. On mechanized farms one female milker can service up to 27 cows, in the nonmechanized ones, only 10 to 12.

18. Report of the ZSU (Tsentralnoye Sovetskoye Udarenye - Central Soviet Administration) on the results of the fulfillment of the plan in the second quarter of 1949:

Number of Workmen and Employees
(in million persons)

1 January 1948	31.4	1 January 1949	33.4
1 April 1948	32.0	1 April 1949	33.4
1 July 1948	32.3	1 July 1949	33.9
1 October 1948	32.9		

Annotation

1. For 1944, the last year of the war, the corresponding figures of the reports of the "Armed Forces War Staff-East" were taken as a basis.
2. The figures of the able-bodied population for 1947 and 1950 are gathered from the latest computations of this office.
3. "Juveniles" are defined as minors over 15 years of age.

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German Comparative Figures

Production line	Year	Persons employed in thousands	Total production	Yearly output per one person
1	2	3	4	5
Bituminous coal mining	1938	488.5	186.4 million tons	300 tons
Lignite mining	1938	68.1	198.3 million tons	2,900 tons
Iron ore mining	1938	29.0	15.05 million tons	520 tons
Lead and zinc mining	1938	13.6	2.72 million tons	200 tons
Copper ore mining	1938	9.8	1.28 million tons	120 tons
Sulphur ore mining	1938	0.8	417,000 tons	500 tons
Other kinds of mining	1938	1.6	370,000 tons	230 tons
Saltworks	1938	4.3	721,000 tons	170 tons
Salt mining	1938	22.4	2.7 million tons mineral salt 16.4 million tons potash salt	850 tons
Crude oil production	1938	4.6	609,000 tons	130 tons
Asphalt quarries	1938	0.15	107,000 tons	70 tons
Fluor spar and heavy spar pits	1938	3.2	637,000 tons	200 tons
Coke works	1939	26.9	45.11 million tons	1,680 tons
Gas works	1939	47.9	3.82 billion cu- bic meters	
Briquetting plants	1938	36.2	50.82 million tons	1,400 tons
Carbonization plants	1938	4.7	696,000 tons tar	150 tons
Mineral oil treating plants	1937	30.1	2.0 million tons processed	70 tons
Distillation of tar	1939	4.5	2.07 million tons processed	460 tons
Sulphuric acid industry	1938	5.8	1.85 million tons SO ₃	

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1	2	3	4	5
Oil-refining industry	1938	3.5	816,000 tons processed	
Soap and washing materials industry	1938	23.7	329,000 tons soap 362,000 tons washing materials	
Paint and varnish industry	1938	17.1	278,000 tons	
Blast furnace plants	1939	26.5)	18.26 million tons	370 tons
Steel plants	1939	35.8) 146.6	22.32 million tons	330 tons
Rolling mills	1939	106.7)	16.21 million tons	80 tons
Foundries for iron, annealed and steel dead-mold castings	1939	189.37)	4.04 million tons	20 tons
Copper, lead and silver works	1938	11.2	439,000 tons	40 tons
Zinc works	1938	5.3	193,000 tons	35 tons
Tin, aluminum, magnesium and other metal works	1938	15.3	327,000 tons	20 tons
Metal melting plants	1938	2.3	92,000 tons	40 tons
Cellulose and rayon industry	1938	48.0	220,000 tons	4.5 tons
Woolwashing and combing works	1936	8.3)	82,000 tons wool treating	
Worsted spinning works	1938	53.7) 107.6	(75,000 tons)	
Carding wool plants	1938	39.3) 342	(161,000 tons)	3.5 tons
Wooling plants	1938	6.3)	(106,000 tons)	
Cotton manufacture	1938	120.8	509,000 tons	4.2 tons
Hard fiber manufacture	1938	15.6) 41.8	(26,000 tons)	
Flax manufacture	1938	13.2) 275	(104,000 tons)	6.6 tons
Jute manufacture	1938	13.0)	(143,000 tons)	
Weaving manufacture	1936	350.6) 502.9	(583,000 tons)	
Hosiery and knitting manufacture	1936	152.3) 665	(82,000 tons consumed spun yarn)	

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1	2	3	4	5
Clothing industry	1936	220.8	1,530 million R!	7,000 R!
Margarine and cooking fats	1938	10.2	480,000 tons	
Canned-foods industry	1939	30.0	55 million cans	
Fish industry	1939	19.1	174,000 tons	
Tire industry	1938	18.9	(62,000 tons consumed (rubber 72 (10,000 tons consumed 3.8 tons (regenerated (rubber	
Rubber boots and galo- shes industry	1938	6.8	22.46 million pairs	1,850 - 0.6 tons
Rubber industry	1938	40.1	(32,000 tons consumed (rubber 57 (25,000 tons consumed 1.5 tons (regenerated (rubber	
Leather works and tanning works	1939	53.1	146,000 tons	2.75 tons
Footwear industry	1938	117.2	101.3 million pairs	850 pairs
Lime industry	1938	31.3	8.38 million tons burnt lime	260 tons
Cement industry	1938	23.4	15.93 tons	680 tons
Plywood industry	1938	19.0	443,000 cubic meters	
Power stations	1939	95.34	37.02 billion kwh	37,000 kwh
Sugar industry	1939	31.7	1.88 million tons	
Tobacco industry	1939	172.5	9.2 billion cigars 62.3 billion cigarettes 37,000 tons smoking tobacco	

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Attachment 3

Requirement of Labor of the Soviet Union for 1950 for Fulfilling the Plan Targets

Preliminary remark concerning the methodic principle:

The calculation of the requirements has been made independently of the previous development of commitment to work in the Soviet Union.

The various categories of employment have been subdivided beyond the usual Soviet classification to be in accordance with the systematics of trade (classification of wage earners according to the various lines of economy).

As far as possible - especially in the economy of production - definite head quotas were compiled to serve as a basis for the calculation of the total requirement of employed persons excluding self-employed persons and those in leading positions. In the agricultural line the cultivated acreage and livestock-keeping as fixed by the plan has been taken as a basis.

In the forestry and lumber trade, public supply, mining and industry the respective lines of production were based on the characteristic main produce, including the by-products to the usual ratio.

For manufacturing groups of widely split production processes the total output values (gross production) were taken as a basis. In cases where it was not possible to find out the latter values, their relation to the total output to the German standard has been taken as the basic value.

where it was not possible to ascertain the head quotas on the basis of previous Soviet production figures or employment figures, the corresponding German values plus about 30 percent were taken as a basis, as the German working capacity per head is superior to the Soviet output by at least that quota percentage.

As a basis for transportation and traffic figures the following values were taken: for railroad traffic the length of the railroad net, for motor traffic the number of motor vehicles, for shipping the total tonnage.

For the other lines of trade and employment, percentage additions were made in accordance with the plan targets (increase in output) as compared to the prewar period. Accordingly, the following additions were made to the various categories in the sense of the plan, viz., so and so many percents in excess of the prewar production in each case (for 1950):

Total production	48 percent
Food and luxuries	27 percent
Restaurants and hotels,)	
Administration)	17 percent

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The latter figure is derived from the fact that the total number of population in 1950 will be about 17 percent above the prewar status. The subdivision of the employed, according to their classification as wage receivers or salary receivers (workmen or employees and officials), was made on the ratios (percentages) of Soviet statistics and similar classification figures in Germany.

The number of self-employed bread-winners and people in leading positions was also estimated on the basis of the German prewar conditions and of previous Soviet figures on persons employed in leading positions ("Soviet intelligentsia").

	Plan target 1950	quotas per head and year (workmen and em- ployees)	work- men in mil- lions	Emple- yed and of- ficials in mil- lions	Self- employ- ed per- sons in lead- ing po- sitions in millions	Total in millions	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Farming and Forestry							
1. Agriculture and stock-breeding	126.5 million ha about 85 mil- lion heads big animals	2.2 ha 7 heads big ani- mals	9.75 51.25*	3.07	0.79	64.86	
2. Vegetable farm- ing and garden- ing	3.3 million ha	1.5 ha	0.7 1.4*	0.1	0.03	2.23	
3. Fishery and game keeping	1 million tons	20 tons	0.04	0.01	-	0.05	
4. Forestry and lumber trade	280 million cu.m.	250 cu.m.	1.0 64.14	0.12 3.30	0.05 0.87	1.17 68.31	
II. Industry and Handicraft							
1. Public supply	82 billion kWh 11.2 billion cu.m. gas	360,000 kWh 80,000 cu.m.	0.29	0.12	0.02	0.43	
	Estimate: 2 1/2 times the output of German waterworks					17,100 employed persons 0.447	
2. Mining	198 million tons pit coal 30 million tons coke	225 tons 1,250 tons	1.08	0.11	0.04	1.23	

* Collective farmers and assisting family members

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	52 million tons	1,600 tons					
	lignite						
	7.4 million tons						
	briquettes	1,100 tons					
	43.6 million						
	tons iron						
	and manga-						
	nese ore	375 tons					
	5.7 million tons						
	metal ore	175 tons					
	6.5 million tons						
	caustic pct-						
	ash and salt	525 tons					
	35.4 million tons						
	crude oil	480 tons					
	1.9 million tons						
	other mining						
	products	200 tons					
3. Stones and	143 million tons	400 tons	0.68	0.06	0.03	0.77	
earths	stones and						
	earths						
	1.5 million tons	6 tons					
	ceramic and						
	hollow glass						
	ware						
	55 million squ.m.	2,000 squ.m.					
	flat glass						
4. Iron and metal	19.5 million tons	240 tons	0.63	0.09	0.02	0.74	
	raw iron						
	25.4 million tons	180 tons					
	raw steel						
	17.8 million tons	60 tons					
	rolled pro-						
	ducts						
	4 million tons	30 tons					
	castings						
	0.75 million tons	25 tons					
	variegated						
	metals						
	0.25 million tons	10 tons					
	light metals						
	0.3 million tons	30 tons					
	re-melting						
	metals						
5. Engine, boiler	2.74 million tons	4 tons	0.98	0.21	0.03	1.22	
and apparatus	engine, boiler,						
building, steel	apparatus						
construction	building						
	3.83 million tons	7.5 tons					
	locomotive,						
	and car, iron						
	and steel						
	construction						

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Vehicle and shipbuilding	0.78 million tons motor vehicles 0.6 million GRT	1.6 tons 3 GRT	0.56	0.12	0.02	0.7
7. Electro-technical articles, precision and optical instruments	9.72 billion rubles electro-technical products 1.13 billion rubles precision and optical products	12,000 rubles 7,000 rubles	0.77	0.2	0.02	0.99
8. Iron, steel, sheet metal and metal wares	1 million tons	5 tons	0.18	0.02	0.02	0.22
9. Armament production	40,000 planes 50,000 tanks* 40,000 guns and mortars 1 million small arms 12 million projectiles 500 millions cartridges	0.1 0.15 0.8 17 250 10,000	0.76	0.14	0.05	0.95
10. Chemical products	3 1/2 times production of (Western) Germany's chemical and pharmaceutical industry 221,000 employed persons 31 million tons power fuel 235,000 tons rubber and asbestos products		0.82	0.24	0.03	1.09
11. Textiles and clothing	1.65 million tons spun yarn 5.6 billion meters textile fabrics 3.53 billion rubles clothing	4 tons 7,000 meters 11,000 rubles	1.8	0.19	0.1	2.09

* Starting from basic figure, afterwards increase excluding self-employed and leading persons

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. Leather produc- tion and leather ware	0.35 million tons lea- ther and leather ware 240 million pairs of leather footwear	2.4 tons 850 pairs	0.38	0.06	0.04	0.48
13. Cellulose, paper and printing material	1.5 million tons	6 tons	0.21	0.04	0.02	0.27
14. Woodworking and wood- manufacturing	39 million cu. m. sawn timber	24 cu.m.	1.52	0.11	0.07	1.7
15. Food and luxu- ries industry	146 percent of 1937 888,000 employed		1.08	0.22	0.08	1.38
16. Building trade and allied lines	14.13 billion rubels	3,500 rubels	3.8	0.26	0.24	4.3
						18,577

III. Commerce and Traffic

1. Food and luxu- ries business	127 percent of 1937 663,000 employed		0.28	0.3 0.26*	0.12	0.96**
2. Trading com- merce	148 percent of 1937 1.3 million employed		0.59	1.17 0.21*	0.33	2.3
3. Publishing trade, advertisement and real estates	of German em- ployed figure 290,000 employed		0.09	0.06	0.02	0.17
4. Money and bank- ing, insurance trade	123 percent of 1937 190,000 employed		0.02	0.21	0.04	0.27
5. Mail and tele- graph service	142 percent of 1937 380,000 employed		0.27	0.25	0.02	0.54
6. Railroads	114,000 km to- tal length of net	19 employ- ed per km	1.37	0.8	0.09	2.26

* Assisting family members

** Starting from basic figure, afterwards
increase excluding self-employed and
leading persons~~SECRET-CONTROL/US~~ OFFICIALS ONLY

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Motor traffic, forwarding, storing	2.15 million motor vehicles	2	0.86	0.21	0.05	1.12
8. Ocean, coastal and inland navigation	3.6 million GRT	30 GRT	0.1	0.02	0.01	0.13
9. Restaurant and hotel trade	117 percent of 1937 740,000 employed		0.52	0.1 0.24*	0.07	0.93 <u>8.68</u>
IV. Public Services						
1. State administration	117 percent of 1937 2,055,00 employed		0.33	2.06	0.32	2.73
2. Communal administration	117 percent of 1937 885,000 employed		0.26	0.78	0.21	1.25
3. Education and culture	130 percent of 1937 2,240,000 employed		0.58	2.33	0.29	3.2
4. Public health and hygiene	125 percent of 1937 1,120,000 employed		0.63	0.77	0.24	1.64
5. Entertainment, stage, screen, music	125 percent of 1937 204,000 employed		0.08	0.18	0.07	0.33 <u>9.15</u>
			<u>85.66</u>	<u>15.46</u>	<u>3.58</u>	<u>104.7</u>

* Assistant family members

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